While no definite suggestion date of final adjournment the Ameri-

will come within the next two weeks. The French delegation closed the parine issue with a bang that startled and other Governments repre sisted in the hope that a compromis possible. That hope was shattered to-day by M. Sarraut and Admiral de Bon, who mittee on the limitation of sea arma-

The French reply to the appeal of ecretary Hughes to Premier Briand French Government accept allotment of auxiliary craft and narines favored by this and most

the revised Hughes plan the clates in the conference committee

States in the matter of sub-limitation. but ventured the toward his own country."

clear at the outset of the first nent on the American naval program is a whole depended on the acceptance of the French proposals. This was quivalent to saying there was no cope, because Secretary Hughes. Mr. Balfour, Baron Kato and Senator Schanzer, on behalf of their governnents, frankly expressed their opposi-

on to the French position.

The French rejection of the submarine plan proposed by this Government was taken up at the very outset of the mittee session. After M. Sarraut purposes presented it Secretary Hughes, plished." while expressing his gratification at nment to limit the tonnage of their capital ships to the amount provided in the agreement by this country. Great Britain and Japan, confessed that he was disappointed with the French statement concerning submanes and auxiliary craft.

Irreconcilable Claims

Without criticising the French atclaims if the capital ratios were to be id not wish in any way to detract

at the acceptance of the capital ship ratio. He pointed out that the French proposal as to submarines involved FRENCH ACCEPTANCE not the limitation of armaments, but a threefold increase in the number of submarines demanded by France.
"It must be acknowledged," said Mr. Balfour, "that this makes a somefor Study of Text.

what singular contribution abors of the conference called for the Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALDinution of armaments.

Mr. Balfour also said the pleasure derived by him from the French agreement in regard to the limitation of capital ships was subject to a qualification that seemed to invoive a seriten year naval holiday. He also dwelt on the effect which the French declaration of naval policy must inevitably produce on British opinion.

auxiliary vessels capable of dealing with submarines should be permitted by the Government which I represent.

with submarines should be permitted by the Government which I represent. Public notice has now been given in the most formal manner that this great fleet was to be built on the shores nearest Britain and it would necessarily be a very great menace to her."

Mr. Balfour declared he had no doubt if the occasion ever arrese that Great Britain would be equal to it, but it was on condition that his Government reserve the full right to build any auxiliary craft which it considered necessary to deal with the situation.

Senator Schanzer on behalf of Italy, while not disputing the importance of the French accord with respect to capital ships, declared that in speaiting for his Government he could not with survey and though the first of the present according to the full properties of the first opening the submarine field.

To keep open France's communication with the colonies and defend them. To defend the coasts of the mother country. To insure the transport of troops to and from the colonies to metropolitan Prance in the event of a war.

During this afternoon's discussion in connection with auxiliary craft the question arose as to when an auxiliary cruiser became a capital ship, and though final conclusion was not reached the tendency was to regard a capital ship as anything above 10,000 tons and any vestigation in the country of the present that the speating of the properties of the country.

The first open the country of the mother country.

To insure the transport of troops to and from the colonies to metropolitan prance as a transport of troops to and from the colonies to metropolitan prance as a transport of troops to and from the colonies to metropolitan prance as a transport of troops to and from the colonies to metropolitan prance as a transport of troops to and from the colonies to metropolitan prance as a transport of troops to and from the colonies to metropolitan prance as a transport of troops to any the properties of the mother country.

To insure the transport of troops to any the colonies to metropolit

the French accord with respect to capital ships, declared that in speaking for his Government he could not do other than express great regret that it was not possible to arrive at an arrangement concerning auxiliary the Paris, which leaves January 13. Mr. Hanihara on behalf of Japan DEPUTIES' COMMITTEE

declared "It would be a misfortune if we fall to come to an agreement as regards the limitation of auxiliary and regards the limitation of auxiliary and submarine craft. Our position is not to claim freedom for building auxiliary combatant craft, but to support in the main the tonnage provided in this respect in the original American pro-

in asserting its authority

Conference Doings

FRANCE definitely and finally rejected the Hughes plan or submarines and other aux illary craft at a meeting of the naval committee, but decided to continue in the conference and

Spokesmen for the other Powers expressed deep regret at France's fecision, but arranged to go on with the program as planned by Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes and Baron Shide hara opened discussions designed to arrive at an understanding regarding the status of the Japanese homelands in the terms of the four

rines favored by this and most other Governments represented conference was positive and sive. It was admitted to leave m for compromise.

sociates in the conference committee that their Government would not agree to an allotment of less than 90.— It is the idea which is both the measure and the limit of their demand; are doing or by any anxiety to measure our naval force against theirs."

The French delegates prefaced the ommunication of the "bad news" to cooperate with a fleet of 175,000 tans of capital ships. That is altogether out

telegraphed from Paris regarding submarines with a much more agreeable one. It was that their Government had accepted the capital ship ratio of 5-5-3-1.75-1.75 for the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, respectively. They accompanied the good news with two minor reservations. One of these related to the duration of the ten year naval holiday and the other to replacements, neither of which is regarded as difficult of accomplishment by the other Powers.

The French delegates made it perfectly clear at the outset of the first accomplishment of the ten year and the first of the first accomplishment of the first accomplishm

tents committee to-day that their in- to fix sixteen inch guns as the maxi-

with any Power that dissents from unanimous agreement by which the purposes of the conference are accom-

Dead for the Present.

He said no thought had been given to the possibility of another, ence being called to deal with the sub-marine matter. "It is dead for the present," he said, "and that is about Il that can be said about it."

To another question concerning the ossibility of Great Britain building a great auxiliary fleet, the American spokesman replied: "Great Bittain or any other country is at liberty to nomic necessities may justify."

ceptance by France of the program for date of the next plenary session. They capital ships. Mr. Balfour frankly declared that in "adjusting the details of the naval the French statement "profoundly dis-appointed him," although he rejoiced and the completion of the work of the

for Study of Text.

or and and not yet received a French text.

"They are, of course," M. Surraut said, "based on moral considerations, with which we are in entire sympathy. I took occasion when they were brought forward to express the great consideration with which they would be studied and the deep respect due to them as coming from Mr. Root. I shall be able better to discuss them when we have been able to consider the modes of the first Senators to which they would be studied and the deep respect due to them as coming from Mr. Root. I shall be able better to discuss them when we have been able to consider the modes of the first Senators to when the present the modes of the first Senators to capital the capital to consider the modes of the first Senators to capital the capital to capital the first Senators to capital the capital to capital the capital to capital the capital to capital the capital the capital the capital to capital the capital the capital the capital the capital to capital the capital to capital the capital to capital the capital the capital to capital the cap

FOUR POWER TREATY OPPONENTS CHECKED

Every Flank Movement by Irreconcilables Said to Have Failed.

SENTIMENT IS WATCHED

Senator New Believes Only Three Republicans Will Vote Against It.

New York Horald Bureau. | Washington, D. C., Dec. 28.

senator King (Utah) declared to-day that the revision of the disputed provisions, either at the suggestion of Japan or our own Government, "would do much to stem the opposition to the treaty which has developed in the Sen-ate."

ure our naval force against theirs."

This statement from the French Colonial Minister provoked Mr. Balfour to assure him that he (Mr. Balfour) to assure him that he (Mr. Balfour) to assure him that he world to suspect France of hostile intentions toward his own country."

Coming to an analysis of the French demands, Mr. Balfour called attention to M. Sarraut's statement that 90.000 tons of submarines were necessary for France.

"For what purpose?" he asked. "Not to cooperate with a fleet of 175,000 tons of capital ships. That is altogether out of proportion."

Senator New (Ind.), member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared to-day that not more than three Republican votes will be cast against the four Power treaty and the did not expect "any organized Democratic opposition to it." Senator New said he regarded the four Power treaty as but one of the "highly satisfactory and successful conclusions reached by the armament conclusions reache

auxiliary craft to 10,000 and guns to be carried by them to eight inches.

At the afternoon session the discussion centered around another proposal to fix sixteen inch guns as the maximum for capital ships. Another resolution prepared by Senator Root provided rules for submarine warfare compelling submarines to observe the cruiser rules of visit and search and authorizing merchant ships to treat as pirates undersea craft violating such rules.

Replying to a question as to the possibility of discussion of the submarine issue being revived in the conference, the spokesman for the American delegation declared that "the conference is not in a position to deal with any Power that dissents from unanimous agreement by which has developed in the State Department differed as to whether the provision involved the Japanese maintand or homeland. Senator McNary of Oregon said: "I was for the treaty in its present form until I learned that the State Department the State Department in article I. as applying to the Japanese homeland. I certainly would support a reservation expressly stipulating that in no circumstances was the State Department's interpretation to be regarded as the official one of the United States Government and that under no conditions would we feel bound by any provision of the treaty to help protect the Japanese homeland from armed aggression. I never dreamed that any other interpretation was to be placed on article I."

AND NAVY ONE-HALF Due in Congress When Sup-

ply Bills Come Up. Special Dispatch to True New York Herat.

both services.

Representative Anthony (Kan.) of the House Military Affairs Committee, it is said, will lead the House fight for reduced land armaments despite the reduced land armaments despite the refusal of the arms conference to take up that the had said as to submarines.

Mr. Balfour, who followed Mr.

OF ROOT PLAN HINTED in two the appropriations, which would automatically reduce both army and

automatically reduce both army and navy one-half.

Senator Borah is preparing to renew his fight in the Senate for material reductions in the army and navy when the washington, D. C., Dec. 28. Sut this evening commented on one of Elihu Root restricting ting submarines by saying as carefully studying them

forward to express the great consideration with which they would be studied and the deep respect due to them as coming from Mr. Root. I shall be able better to discuss them when we have been able to consider the modes of putting them into practice, but I may in a general way refer to the suggestion which I made two days ago during the discussion upon abelishing the submarine."

M. Sarraut said he would show how France with the second greatest colonial empire in the world required a specific submarine fleet:

To keep open France's communication with her colonies and defend them.

FRENCH RENUNCIATION SEEN BY PARIS 'TEMPS'

10,000 TON LIMIT PROPOSED FOR FLEET AUXILIARY SHIPS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (Associated Press).—In the meeting of the arms conference was submitted by the plenipotentiaries of the foreign Powers that no auxiliary vessel of more than 10,000 tons could be constructed by any of the Powers, and no airplane carrier could have a tonnage of more than 27,000.

A maximum airplane carrier tonnage of 80,000 for the United States, 80,000 for Great Britain, 48,000 for Japan, 28,000 for France and 28,000 for Italy was suggested by the Americans and will be

The net result of the day's deliberations, so far as actual progress s concerned, was an agreement that in future no gun of more than 16-inch caliber shall be mounted on a capital ship, and none of more than 8-inch caliber shall be included in the armament of any auxiliary

NAVAL CONFEREES ABANDON LIMITATION OF SUBMARINES

Continued from First Page.

"To sum up," M. Sarraut continued,

figures."

"To sum up." M. Sarraut continued."

"France accepts as regards capital ships the sacrifices which she must face in order to meet the views of the conference, and which represents an important reduction of her normal sea power. She limits the program of the future constitution of her fleet to 330,000 tons for submarines."

Secretary Hughes in reply said be was gratified at French acceptance of the capital ships were the chief weapon of offense, and if the conference succeeded, as it seemed evident it would, in reducing "in a fairly satisfactory manner" armaments represented in capital ships, that alone would aid "in establishing a better basis of lasting peace."

Expressing his disappointment with the French statement as to submarines, Mr. Hughes said that if these vessels were to be available for defensive purposes in connection with fleet movements "they should bear some definite proportion to the fighting fleets." The French suggestion of 90,000 tons "on any basis of a practicable ratio," he added, would involve the assumption that Great Britain and the United States increase their submarine tonnage proportionately with the French. "This could hardly be called a limitation or reduction," he continued. "Furthermore if a large number of submarines were to be provided then cruisers and destroyers, the natural enemy of submarines, would have to be provided in numbers adequate to deal with the situation created by a large submarine fleet."

Mr. Hughes said it was a serious question whether anything could be accomplished in the way of limiting tonnage of submarines and auxiliary craft. He added that he "did not desire at this time and in view of the existing situation to discuss details" of the tonnage limitations France had proposed for herself, but that he wished to say "that an agreement for expansion of arma-

duced land armaments despite the refusal of the arms conference to take up that subject.

In considering supply bills with a view of reductions in Government expenditures in the hope of carrying out the economic program of the present Administration some House members feel that the proper place to cut is in appropriations for the army and the navy. There is a strong inclination to divide in two the appropriations which would be under the proper propriations which would be under the proper propriations which would be under the proper propriations which would be under the proper place to cut is in appro-

Mr. Balfour said he did not regard the French action as to capital ships as an "overwhelming sacrifice," as the figure of 175,000 tons would be found to mean pointed out that while France's 90,000 tons in submersibles would equal the fleets of Great Britain and the United States in size they would represent to the extent of 60,000 tons "submarines of a newer type" than either other navy possessed. This made it certain, he said, that if France carried out her submarine program her "submarines would exceed those of any other Power in the world." Coupled with the announcement that the French Government proposed also an Coupled with the announcement that the French Government proposed also an increase in auxiliary tonnage, Mr. Balfour said: "It must be acknowledged that this constituted a somewhat singular contribution to the labours of a conference called for diminution of armament." He also pointed out that the French proposed, even as to the ten year capital ship holiday "to begin replacing ships in 1927," but added that this, while it "seemed to be a serious interference with the proposal for a ten years' naval holiday," was only a small part " of the anxiety and disappointment which the French programme had created," in his mind.

"To Destroy Commerce."

country is justified in trueting to the good offices of its neighbors." Reiterating that France had not en-deavored to measure her naval needs by what other naval Powers were building.

through consideration of such qualifeations "as it may be useful to introduce" "Great Britain with her 525,000 tons on connection with the naval holiday of capital ships will possess a fleet of great problem. The corresponding Powers to lay down in 1927 sponding fleets of France and Italy put enabling Powers to lay down in 1927
ships to replace those which have
reached their twetleth year of existence.
"It will likewise be easy to settle the
question still outstanding," ne said, "of
the duration of the agreement as to
limitation of capital ship tonnage."

nages.
"That is an abstract rule which you

Hanihara said there was no "essential objection" to the limitation of caliber of guns on light cruisers, but wished the opinion of Admiral Baron Kato, who

CLOSER ENGLISH TIES URGED BY LORD LEE

Knows No Place Where Race Is in Conflict.

WASNINGTON, Dec. 28.—Closer co-peration between the English speaking peoples of the world was urged by speakers at a luncheon here to-day of speakers at a luncheon here to-day of the Washington branch of the English Speaking Union. Lord Lee, speaking, he said, as a representative of the British delegation to the armament conference, and David Jayne Hill, former United States Ambassador to Germany, empha-sized the need for a more sympathetic understanding of the common problems confronting the English speaking world. The lunckeon was given in honor of confronting the English speaking world. The luncheon was given in honor of the British delegates and their wives.

Lord Lee said that at the arms conference the delegates found themselves divided into two sections, "foreigners and English speaking." Yet, he added, "so far as I am aware there is no portion of the world where English speaking people ars in conflict, and the bond is therefore more natural." In adjusting any differences which may arise between the United States and Great Britain. "It is but necessary that we meet together To desine coasts of the mother over trace that one ever areas that all covering that his doverning and from the colonies to metropolitan behalf of fially, behalf of fially, behalf of fially, the latter over the competence with a switcher of the control of the c

Limitation of Capital Ships Tremendous Achievement, Says Spokesman.

New York Hernid Bureau.

ca's primary proposal

Members of the British delegation who ussed to-day's event characterized France's decision as "quite extraordi-nary" and indicated clearly that they dered it to mean that the "Ild I

submarines.

Both the Americans and the British

a probability.

The British expressed strong approval of Senator Root's resolution calling for the regulation of the use of submarines, but admission was made that the British are skeptical concerning the observance of these rules in war if a nation should get its back to the wall.

At the next plenary session the British will make their final declaration on the submarine issue. They do not consider it dead by any means. While unwilling to make predictions as to the next step in the matter they are convinced that public opinion throughout the world will support their position in the and and that sooner or later the submarine will be abelished.

Asked if the French request to begin building in 1927 did not upset the naval holiday program, one of the British delegates smiled and said, "It upsets many things."

The problem of cost to Italy was mentioned by one of the Italian delegates, who said that their people would regret having to spend a great deal of money on her navy which seemed inevitable if France started heavy naval building.

All the delegations seemed to feel that Frunce's action is final so far as this conference is concerned.

Paris, Dec. 28.—A bill providing for continuance of the war measure adopted in 1916 giving the Government power to increase customs duties by simple decree has been approved by the Customs Duties Committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

MAIN OBJECT WON, HUGHES GETS JAPAN IS VIEW OF BRITISH TO VEER ON TREATY

Continued from First Page.

randum on the Japanese pos Siberia and in northern Sas

The fact that fighting is reported to have broken out in the maritime province of Siboria gives added point to the charges made.

The area of territory occupied by the Japanese is described as follows:

"I. The Vladivostok region in the maritime province; the Japanese are occupying the city of Vladivostok (the most important Russian seaport on the Pacific) and its environs; sixty-ax miles south of Vladivostok—Poslet Bay; north of Vladivostok—He line of the Uesuri Raliway, for a distance of 148 miles as far as and including the city of Spassk (the Ussuri Raliway links Vladivostok by way of Khabarovsk with the Amur

"That is an abstract rule which you hought you ought to lay down here," hat we could not recognize it. We ara guided by our needs, duly stated, proved, legitimized. It is this rule, and proved, legitimized. It is this rule, and proved, legitimized it. We are shown no other thought, which dominates our feelings on the submarine question."

It was in his rejoinder to this speech of M. Sarraut that Mr. Balfour sought to show the "menace" Great Britain saw in the French submarine program. At the conclusion or his remarks he said he regretted having been "compelled to insist upon an aspect of the guestion which he gladly would have left undealt with."

Mr. Balfour added that he did not the manifeld by the latest available with the manifeld by the latest available with the manifeld by the latest available will have to be taken in the rratter of architecture of a provent a capital ship being built in the guise of an aircraft carrier.

The general opinion among the Britain of anti-submarines is that the building of anti-submarines. If no show the "menace" Great Britain of anti-submarines the building of anti-

FRENCH ARMY A HEAVY COST.

Frederick Housman of A. A. Housman & Co., stock brokers, returned yesterday on the Olympic in time to attend the funeral of Mrs. Lettie Housman, widow of the founder of the firm. He said that France needed money chiefly because she had to keep up a big army and that if the United States would guarantee France against attack the saving in military expenses would be seven billions of france annually, which might be reserved to pay French foreign debts.

So long as international exchange re-

So long as international exchange re-mained abnormal, Mr. Housman said, the economical and financial war would

CHINESE SAY JAPAN MUST RETURN RAILWAY No Settlement of Dispute Until It Is Restored.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (Associated Press).—A group of Chinese calling themselves delegates of the "Chinese

The signers allege that th China's rights, alleging that on the railvay, which is the most vital issue, they

M. Hanihara, one of the Japanese del-M. Hanihara, one of the Japanese dejectes, said it was probable there would be no resumption of the direct Shantung negotiations this week. In other official Japanese quarters it was declared Japan would make no further concessions on the railway question, but that there was still hope that a formula of settlement would be discovered. Some impression prevailed that the good of impression prevailed that the good of-fices of the United States and England





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